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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of the House Wasted—Mr. Wolfe Refuses to Purge Himself of Contempt—Resolutions of Censure Pending—Congressional Appropriation Asked for Erie Harbor—Passage to Third Reading of the Narrow Gauge Railroad Bill by the Senate.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Heilman—To establish a homeopathic hospital for the insane.

Mr. Wallace—To validate conveyances by married women; also to authorize a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Rutan—To enable foreign executors to transfer loans in this State.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—To fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. Newmyer—To provide for the measurement and inspection of lumber.

The following passed finally:

House resolution in favor of a Congressional appropriation for the harbor of Erie. To regulate the election of Trustees of normal schools. To provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike companies in cities.

Mr. Playford's Narrow Gauge Railroad act came up on third reading. Mr. Playford moved to reconsider the vote passing it on second reading. Agreed to. Mr. Wallace's amendment, adopted last night, was then struck out and the bill passed to third reading again, as originally introduced.

The supplemental to the game law was amended and laid over.

HOUSE.

The trouble of last night was resumed immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the Journal to corresspond with the record of the official report, as read from the notes of the stenographer. Lost—yeas 35, nays 36.

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Mr. Wolfe at the bar of the House. In reply to the Speaker's question, if he desired to make a statement, Mr. Wolfe said he was perfectly willing to go before his constituents and the people of the Commonwealth with the record as reported by the official reporters. He further justified his course, and declined to purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Hulin submitted the following:

Resolved, That, in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, showing that a misunderstanding arose as to what really was the decision of the speaker on the point of order, it is inexpedient to take any further action in his case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Lusk offered a substitute, in the shape of a resolution of censure, pending the question on which, at one o'clock, the House adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1875.

The Democratic House of Representatives is, as it stands, a disgrace to the State, and is daily sinking lower and lower in public estimation. It has been four weeks to-day since it has not only done nothing, but persists in doing nothing. It has fixed on an early day for final adjournment before it has perfected a single bill of its own, its committees are idle, and it gets into a wrangle, continually, over trifles, to render it worse than a tumultuous town meeting. To-night it occupied the whole session, from half-past seven to half-past ten o'clock, in a squabble over a petty contested election case from Lancaster, and wound up in a general row such as the police were called in to quell in the late Democratic City Convention in Philadelphia.

The row, in this instance, grew out of the unfairness of the Speaker in attempting to put down Mr. Wolf, of Union, while exercising his undoubted right of appealing from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker refused to entertain the point of order, directed him to take his seat, and when he refused, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him. At this point the Republican members rallied to Mr. Wolf's support, and the Sergeant-at-Arms hesitated to enforce the Speaker's unjust order. The confusion and noise were at this juncture deafening; and the Speaker, conscious of his utter inability to command the respect of the House, or to enforce his own orders, peremptorily adjourned it.

The occasion was simply this: On the first day of the session, before the members were sworn in, a petition was presented contesting the eligibility of Keesmiller, of Lancaster, to a seat. This petition was promptly laid upon the table, where it has lain ever since. To-night, instead of proceeding with the public business, a motion was made to take up this petition from the table and refer it to the Committee on Elections. The point of order was raised that this could not be done, which the Speaker overruled. An appeal was taken, and the Speaker was sustained by a party vote, 54 to 50. This decision, contrary to all parliamentary practice, voting to sustain his own ruling, simply discloses rashness on his part (and he is the first Speaker who ever did the like) doubtless tended greatly to exasperate the Democracy. Mr. Wolf thus raised the point of order that, as the petition had been laid on the table it could not be taken from it except by a two-thirds vote. The Speaker overruled the point, and Mr. Wolf appealed from his decision, as he had a perfect right to do. He was proceeding to speak upon his appeal, when the Speaker ruled that there was nothing before the House, and ordered Mr. Wolf to take his seat. Mr. Wolf insisted upon his right to appeal, and upon the right to be heard upon the appeal; but the Speaker persisted in denying him his right, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made a faint effort to enforce the Speaker's illegal and unjustifiable order; but the Republican members, disgusted with the Speaker's voting upon his own decision, and angered at the injustice to Wolf in refusing him his rights, gathered as one man around him and demanded that the Speaker should treat him with ordinary decency and respect. The House was in an uproar, and disobeyed Bedlam, in its confusion; and as the Democratic members did not show the same eagerness to sustain the Speaker (they were, in fact, many of them disgusted with his outrageous course) as the Republican members showed in sustaining Wolf, the Speaker, without attempting to enforce his order, declared the House adjourned, and quietly and hurriedly got out of the din into his own Room.

If Mr. Patterson has any judgment or discretion he will see, from this, that he cannot practice high handed tyranny in the House, and must be fair and just to all alike, if he would command the respect and obedience. Our people have, heretofore, dealt very kindly with him, putting up with his manifest lack of acquaintance with parliamentary forms; and if he had shown a disposition to deal fairly with them, they would have borne a great deal of his inefficiency on his part. It was only when he denied them their rights, and in a manner that they rebelled against his attempt to play the tyrant. No man can manage a large body like the House, unless it possesses the promptness of decision; but he must, at the same time, be as just and fair as he is firm and decisive. No legislative body ever refused submission to its presiding officer when he showed the same determination in preserving the rights of the minority as in enforcing the rights of the majority. Our side of the House demand nothing more, and they will submit to nothing less. Mr. Patterson commits the mistake of constantly regarding the House as a mere Democratic mass meeting, and apparently forgets that it is a deliberative body, whose members have equal rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

If the Democrats have any leaders in the House, they should make them step to the front, and take charge of its business. As at present managed the House is a fizzle, as it will be, a disgrace to the State. The party may be able to bear this disgrace, but I doubt it; and if its leading men do not step forward and take control of it, the blame of retarding and defeating the public business must rest upon them and the party they represent. I will do many of the Democratic members of the House the credit of saying that they expressed their disgust, last night, at the state of affairs in that body, and felt themselves inexpressibly humiliated by what took place. To-night, I suppose, they must do more than this. They must, if they would save themselves and their party from merited reproach, prevent a repetition of such scenes by insisting upon fair play all around, and no pounding and bullying. It is manifest that the people of the State have rights, in this matter, which cannot safely be overlooked. The public business is suffering for want of proper attention on the part of the House, and the party which is in a majority, there, must be held responsible as well for what it fails to do as for what it does.

This is the first House under the new Constitution; and if it is a failure, as it now seems to be, it is because the Democrats are in a majority. A Republican House of Representatives would know how to behave itself, and its presiding officer, in this instance, would not be, as he is now, the laughing stock of all who are familiar with legislative proceedings.

SPECIAL.

COLUMBUS.

Death of Walter C. Hood, State Librarian.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

COLUMBUS, O., February 2, 1875.

Walter C. Hood, State Librarian of Ohio, died here to-day of typhoid fever and Bright's disease of the kidneys, at the age of fifty-four years. He was born at Somerset, Perry county, and was for many years identified with the newspaper press of the State, having first served an apprenticeship under his uncle, Charles Hammond, founder of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, during which time he achieved quite a reputation both as a political writer of the Whig school and as a poet. He afterward started the Portsmouth *Tribune*, editing it for a long time, and then removed to Marietta, where he founded the *Times* of that place. About a year ago he was appointed State Librarian, by Governor Allen, a position for which he was admirably adapted both by taste and education. He had been confined to his room but a few days, having been in attendance in the library until last week. He was a widower, with three grown up children.

Foreign News by Telegraph.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 2—Steamships Parthia, from New York; China, from Boston, and Moravian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 2, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16 per cent, or 1-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 93¾. United States bonds—5-20's of 1865, 10s; do 1867, 10s; 10-40's, 10s; new 5s, 10s; 6s of 1881, 10s; Erie, 20¼; preferred, 40½. Yellow Boy Illinois Central 99; Erie 20¼; preferred

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1875.

THE next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at NEW HAVEN, Conn., on the 23d of this month.

THE editors of Northern Democratic papers are worse off than circus riders. They must leap through the hoops of the Southern White Leaguers whenever the latter choose to present them.

AN EMINENT New York physician expresses the opinion that books in public libraries may spread diseases. It does not follow, however, that the circulation of Democratic papers should be suppressed.

TEXAS papers claim that that State contains a greater quantity of live oak than all the other States of the Union combined. It also sends about the poorest timber to the local and national Legislatures, of any Commonwealth in the country.

ONE of the first uses to which the Democrats of Indiana intend to put their recent victory, is to gerrymander the State in the future interest of their party. A report in favor of this scheme has already been adopted in the Legislature, and a bill to carry out its objects is being prepared.

WE PUBLISH, to-day, an elaborate and carefully prepared statistical statement of the business of Pittsburgh, in its various leading branches, for the year 1874, it being the sixth annual review of this kind. The general public, as well as the business community, will find the statement of great interest and value.

THE election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate does not by any means afford the Democracy unmixed pleasure. It is feared that he will give the party a great deal of trouble. He probably will, too, but we are satisfied. No matter how coarse the broom, so long as it removes some of the ordure.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE Secretary of the Interior has just made a decision confirming a ruling of ex-Commissioner DRUMMOND, that a patent can be issued to petroleum mines, in the same manner as to mines of precious metals. The decision was rendered in the case of the Sawley Petroleum and Mining Company, and is of general interest and importance hereabouts.

A NOTABLE centennial anniversary will be the forthcoming celebration of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race, whose first meeting was held April 14, 1775. The income of the society is now used in aid of education among the colored people, chiefly freedmen's schools in the South.

IS IT possible that more than one copy of the book containing the history of the scandals in the life of GEORGE IV., found its way to this country? A certain Captain WILLIAM LEVETT, of Portland, Maine, claims to have in his possession a volume that bears evidences of being the publication for which the reward of five thousand dollars in gold was offered. What a groping and raking among libraries there has been, in quest of this morsel of literary offal!

A MEETING of all the parties to the famous "Saratoga Railroad Combination" of last summer, will be held in New York city to-day, at which a strong effort will be made to renew the compact then entered into, but which has since been practically abandoned. But the same difficulties which the combination had to encounter in the beginning, beset it still. There is not the slightest prospect that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will surrender its present independent position, nor is there any likelihood that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads, which withdrew from the combination soon after joining it, will re-enter it now. The prospects are that the compact will be formally dissolved, that the fight between the various roads will deepen, and that rates will, for a time, be severely cut.

CARDINALS AND POPES.

MR. GREVILLE, whose "memoirs" have been lately read with such lively interest on both sides of the Atlantic, visited Rome in 1830, when PIUS VIII. was reigning Pope. Going to the Sistine Chapel for the ceremonies of Palm Sunday, Mr. GREVILLE watched the assembled cardinals with natural curiosity. He characterizes them as in appearance "a wretched set of old twaddlers, all but about three in extreme decrepitude." "On seeing them, and knowing that the whole election was to be left by and from them," says Mr. GREVILLE, "nobody can wonder that the country is so miserably governed." And then he goes on to make some statements not void of interest at the present day in view of the fact that the present venerable incumbent of the Papal chair is very old and must, in all human probability, soon make way for a successor:

"Those old creatures (the cardinals), on the demise of a Pope, are full of ambition and intrigue as in the high and palmy days of the Papal power. . . . An able or influential cardinal is seldom elected. The parties in the Conclave usually end by a compromise, and agree to elect some one of no great weight or influence, and there are not now any Sixtus the Fifths to make such an arrangement hazardous. Austria, Spain and France have all vetoes, and Portugal claims and exercises one when she can. To this species of exclusion she is now obliged to submit. The most influential of the cardinals is Albani (Belgiojoso's brother-in-law), and (unsupported by her authority). At the last election (March 31, 1829), the Papal crown was offered to Cardinal Albani, but Albani stipulated that he should make, his Secretary of State; Caprara refused to promise, and Albani immediately put

electrified crop—was as follows:

Wheat, bushels	51,000,000
Corn, bushels	338,000,000
Oats, bushels	87,000,000
Rye, bushels	3,800,000
Barley, bushels	6,000,000
Total, bushels	485,800,000

The total production of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, the region of which Chicago is the natural outlet, was in the same year as follows:

Wheat, bushels	82,192,000
Corn, bushels	247,500,000
Oats, bushels	84,180,000
Rye, bushels	2,921,000
Barley, bushels	6,167,000
Total, bushels	417,360,000

What the Grain Business Might be Made.

These figures afford a proper basis for determining what Pittsburgh's grain trade would be, under as favorable conditions of transportation as those afforded to Chicago. It is true that the production of a portion of the region set down as tributary to Pittsburgh is handled by Chicago, and that another share of the same production finds its way to the seaboard by the Chesapeake and Ohio road solely, or mixed, shipments to Baltimore and Philadelphia. But, on the other hand, we still get our share of the grain tributary to Chicago by the lines fed by Milwaukee and lesser points, and if the railway and river connections of our city were fully utilized, another portion of this trade could be brought here. A comparison of the production of the two districts, however, is a fair ground for calculation as to what the grain trade of Pittsburgh might be, under favorable conditions of transportation.

The grain trade of Chicago is from eighty to ninety millions handled annually. The river and railroad facilities and railway connections of Pittsburgh with the grain producing region of the West, and the competition of railway transportation to the East are not inferior to those of Chicago. It is not saying too much, then, to say that if our natural advantages were properly utilized, Pittsburgh could become a great grain trade town, and become one of the great grain centers of this country.

A few words only are necessary to show what immense advantages would result from securing this trade. Pittsburgh is naturally the mercantile center of the region from which shipments are made. The same improvement of transportation facilities which would make this an advantageous point for the receiving of grain would also make it the most advantageous point for the distribution of general merchandise, and would also give for improved facilities for disposing of the products of our manufactories. In short, everything done in the direction indicated is a step toward securing to Pittsburgh all the elements which have built up the great cities of the West, and adding them to our present manufacturing and mercantile interests.

The Means of Extending the Trade.

The immense difference between wind this paper for one city and what it might be, is readily explained in a few words. The question of river transportation has been neglected: the railroads to the West of us are controlled by a single corporation which prevents the healthy influence of competition; and the modern facilities for the transfer of grain are not kept up so as to be of as wide use as should be the case. The organization of the Corn Exchange is a long step in the direction of utilizing our facilities, and the organization of the Chamber of Commerce will prove another great aid. Some suggestions have been made concerning the latter, which we shall do to below in full.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is spoken of as a competing route, and may be brought into practical use. The completion of the cut-off will more than give this road a favorable connection with Chicago by that line, and it can be made very useful. To obtain a proper benefit from that line, however, the connection would be the total very naturally, as a large share of the grain in this market passes by that road, and sometimes more, dealers' hands, before reaching the retailer or consumer. The following is the statement:

Wheat	$1,074,462 44
Oats	1,427,854 37
Corn	691,480 24
Barley	958,924 40
Rye	212,457 00
Hay and feed	458,416 00
Seeds, &c	75,000 00
Total	$4,858,938 65

*This item includes seeds and miscellaneous merchandise, dealt in generally by wholesale grain merchants. The amount stated is only an estimate. The same is true to a slight degree of the amount given of hay and feed.

Prices During 1874.

The course of prices during the year in the grain trade has generally been steady. Owing to the large crop of wheat, the price for that grain during the closing months of the year, declined to an exceedingly low figure. As but a small share of the wheat received here is sold in open market—the greatest portion being consigned to millers directly—the effect of this decline was not particularly felt by Pittsburgh interests. Corn and oats have undergone the usual fluctuations, but the average of prices or those leading staples for this market has been fair. We give a statement of average prices per bushel during the past year, of the various kinds of grain:

Wheat, red win..$1 30	Barley, spring..$1 47
Corn, shelled.. 72	Barley, white.. 1 50
Oats, prime white 56½	Cloverseed.. 5 75
Rye.. 1 04	Timothy seed.. 3 25

The following statement shows the prices of white and red wheat per bushel on the first and fifteenth of each month during 1874:

	White	Red.
January 1, 1874	$1 20	$1 05
January 15, 1874	1 20	1 09
February 1, 1874	1 20	1 09
February 15, 1874	1 20	1 09
March 1, 1874	1 05	1 05
March 15, 1874	1 05	1 05
April 1, 1874	1 05	1 05
April 15, 1874	1 05	1 05
May 1, 1874	1 05	1 05
May 15, 1874	1 10	1 05
June 1, 1874	1 10	1 05
June 15, 1874	1 10	1 05
July 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
July 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
August 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
August 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
September 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
September 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
October 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
October 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
November 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
November 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
December 1, 1874	1 05	1 00
December 15, 1874	1 05	1 00
January 1, 1875	1 05	1 00

We also give a statement of the average prices per bushel of car corn, shelled corn and ear during each month of the past year:

	Shelled Corn.	Ear Corn.	Oats.
January	72½	70½	52
February	70½	68½	55½
March	70	68	
April	69	67	50
May	84	81½	49 1-8
June	75	81	
July	82	80	
August	80 1-8	78	56½
September	87½	85	57¼
October	*80½	79	60
November	75½	75	60
December	77	65	

*The price given for shelled corn during the month of October was for old corn. The average price for new corn during the month was 55c per bushel.

The Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

The Pittsburgh Grain Elevator, which we believe was the first grain elevator operated in the State of Pennsylvania, was opened for business January 1st, 1866, a little over nine years ago. It was built by a stock company composed of a number of the solid men of Pittsburgh, and remains substantially in the same hands at this date. The grain trade of this section, it was thought, demanded better facilities than had been theretofore afforded, expressly for doing business in bulk grain, which is the only method in which handling can be done rapidly and economically. The capacity of the building is 600,000 bushels, and it was finished at a cost, including the ground, of about $225,000. It is considered by good judges to be one of the best and most substantially constructed houses of the kind in the country. It is a prominent object in view of the railway traveler as he passes eastward and westward through our city, lifting its huge bulk above the depots and warehouses with which it is surrounded. As the elevator was altogether an untried enterprise in this city, it was some time before our grain dealers began to avail themselves extensively of its advantages. The number of cars of grain received during the first three months was only 188. During the first three years ranged to Daniel Wallace, Hitchcock McCreery & Co. and deceased dealers, all of whom exhibited a business in Pittsburgh. The business has since increased, particularly during the last five years, as will be seen by the following table of receipts from 1870 to 1874, inclusive:

Grain.	1870. Bush.	1871. Bush.	1872. Bush.	1873. Bush.	1874. Bush.
Wheat	17,854,949	152,584	287,783	3,49,083	2,0,4,728
Corn	6,015,583	5,911,911	7,911,911	7,911,911	7,911,911
Rye	17,291	71,923	120,333	65,886	61,941
Oats	12,497	3,05,881	486,340	3,57,241	877,877
Barley	10,201	241,830	3,50,24	3,11,35	3,50,04
Total	24,0,0,0	9,0,0,0	1,0,2,581	1,3,0,45	1,0,0,35

The arrivals at the elevator for 1874 were 5,2,7,2 cars, which if placed in one continuous line would extend a distance of about nineteen and one-fifth miles. This includes only the grain arriving in bulk; that received in sacks would amount to at least an equal quantity. Though these small receipts in comparison with some of our western cities, yet it is no insignificant amount to be consigned in one city. The grain brought here is all consumed here, and in the immediate vicinity, as owing to our high local freight tariffs in comparison with the rates through from West to East, we are prevented from shipping eastward. The present board of managers of the elevator company is composed of David Wallace, Wm. McCreary, John Scott, W. K. Selmn, T. W. Schaffield, Spring & Hartdagh, Wm. P. Snimn, is President, and T. Lefagen, Secretary.

Imports of Grain at Elevator.

The following is a statement of the number of bushels of the various kinds of grain received at the elevator for the past four years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	15,453	7,118	14,403	33,59
February	29,393	6,042	31,258	43,04
March	1,1,0	5,5,0	27,5,2	27,72
April	250	17,507	21,710	14,153
May	8,773	99,878	46,939	39,747
June	17,856	1,0,,,2	2,0,7	11,281
July	3,646	8,871	10,511	23,161
August	4,0,0	28,175	5,0,0	5,353
September	5,2,5	58,773	32,032	12,412
October	12,473	49,04	19,99	20,417
November	10,0,0	30,0,0	10,0,0	10,0,0
December	7,091	17,035	12,014	11,701
Total	152,,91	387,,3	319,,89	293,728

The following statement shows the receipts of oats by bushels during the past four years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	54,022	56,,67	65,215	82,018
February	46,,62	121,,,7	97,,,5	1,0,,,80
March	70,,65	1,5,,,0	88,,32	56,570
April	23,,90	1,5,,,3	1,2,,,2	92,,35
May	12,,82	33,,,5	1,,,,8	14,,,0
June	71,227	95,,83	1,0,,,5	15,,,84
July	58,,,0	78,,,7	1,2,,,1	1,,,,,3
August	117,,,5	97,,,0	171,,,2	200,,,1
September	101,,12	90,,,8	1,,,,,6	153,,,8
October	102,,,5	1,,,,,2	133,,,7	1,,,,,1
November	122,,87	28,,,0	143,,,9	113,,,0
December	62,,,7	30,,,2	31,,,,4	141,,,0
Total	823,,,7	973,,17	1,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,0

The monthly receipts of rye during the past four years, stated in bushels, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	8,228	16,,,7	7,,,0	15,,,2
February	13,,,2	12,,,,5	9,,,,5	5,,,,8
March	15,,,0	15,,,2	9,,,,8	14,,,7
April	14,,,0	8,,,,5	4,,,,,8	10,,,,8
May	5,,,,0	7,,,,3	4,,,,,0	3,,,,,4
June	7,,,,0	6,,,,0	16,,,,,0	6,,,,,8
July	3,,,,0	4,,,,0	5,,,,,0	4,,,,,1
August	8,,,,3	16,,,,2	19,,,,,2	4,,,,,9
September	25,,,,5	17,,,,,5	11,,,,,8	3,,,,,5
October	41,,,,,3	4,,,,,0	5,,,,,0	6,,,,,1
November	31,,,,,5	2,,,,,5	15,,,,,3	17,,,,,5
December	14,,,,,8	8,,,,,7	6,,,,,,0	16,,,,,5
Total	175,,,6	136,,,,1	120,,,,,3	128,,,,,3

The receipts of barley for each month during the past four years are as follows, stated in bushels:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	12,,,0	4,,,,1	35,,,,1	69,,,1
February	18,,,2	19,,,,5	28,,,,2	31,,,,1
March	15,,,,,5	17,,,,,5	30,,,,,4	45,,,,,4
April	21,,,,,6	24,,,,,4	13,,,,,6	29,,,,,5
May	5,,,,,0	7,,,,,0	3,,,,,0	4,,,,,0
June	7,,,,,0	6,,,,,0	16,,,,,0	6,,,,,1
July	3,,,,,0	4,,,,,0	5,,,,,0	4,,,,,1
August	8,,,,,3	16,,,,,2	19,,,,,2	4,,,,,9
September	25,,,,,5	17,,,,,5	11,,,,,8	3,,,,,5
October	41,,,,,3	4,,,,,0	5,,,,,0	6,,,,,1
November	31,,,,,5	2,,,,,5	15,,,,,3	17,,,,,5
December	14,,,,,8	8,,,,,7	6,,,,,,0	16,,,,,5
Total	169,,,8	134,,,7	162,,,,5	129,,,7

The receipts of corn for each month during the past four years are as follows, stated in bushels:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	55,,,8	69,,,2	33,,,3	47,,,2
February	30,,,5	56,,,8	42,,,5	69,,,8
March	50,,,5	42,,,0	31,,,,3	2,,,,7
April	28,,,7	56,,,0	15,,,8	43,,,3
May	34,,,3	91,,,0	16,,,2	62,,,0
June	45,,,7	42,,,0	2,,,,7	2,,,,7
July	35,,,7	49,,,0	37,,,3	19,,,5
August	60,,,0	35,,,7	31,,,,8	6,,,,,0
September	30,,,0	30,,,3	30,,,0	20,,,0
October	69,,,5	45,,,7	7,,,,5	35,,,7
November	60,,,0	20,,,7	31,,,,5	40,,,0
December	43,,,8	18,,,7	40,,,5	61,,,0
Total	540,,,8	699,,,2	445,,,8	537,,,4

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Flour.

The year's trade in flour shows a large increase over any previous year, both as to the amount handled and the value of the trade. As will be seen by reference to the subjoined table, the flour merchants of Pittsburgh have handled 467,176 barrels during 1874, which was an increase of 70,571 barrels over 1873, 153,894 barrels over 1872, and 220,578 barrels over 1871, to which shows a remarkable and steady growth in the trade and consumption of this very important staple in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The total amount of the flour trade estimated in dollars and cents for the year past, amounted to $2,365,656.

These figures do not include the production of flour in the mills of Pittsburgh and vicinity, which amounts to 174,500 barrels, and would swell the total value of the trade to $3,238,000.

The course of the market during the year has been characterized by steadiness in dealings, and complained liberally of the unfavorable condition of this trade. During the closing months of 1874, and extending into the first part of 1875, the product was sold by wholesalers, at a very narrow margin of profit, and in some cases at a dead loss. The variation in values in the course of the year, has ranged from 20 to 40 per cent., and during the closing months, the market prices for flour were lower than at any time since the war.

Receipts of Flour.

We give below a statement of the monthly receipts of flour during the year, with a comparison of the similar receipts for the three preceding years, which will show the statement in the number of barrels for each month:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	38,417	18,787	44,318	100,597
February	34,,80	37,,,2	42,,,8	51,,,6
March	29,940	30,845	68,019	41,040
April	24,575	15,888	31,,98	51,,16
May	43,,5	17,,,0	22,,,7	37,,80
June	5,,80	4,,,2	2,,,3	,,,,
July	1,,78	4,,,6	2,,,0	,,,,
August	5,,,5	15,,,8	7,,,7	4,,,2
September	21,,,5	34,,,8	30,,,2	8,,,5
October	44,,12	54,,,7	58,,,5	14,,,0
November	65,,,0	17,,,3	19,,,5	57,,,0
December	56,,,8	22,,,7	35,,,7	64,,,5
Total	366,,12	269,,,0	392,,,6	429,,,3

Oats.

The following statement shows the receipts of oats by bushels during the past four years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	54,022	56,,67	65,215	82,018
February	46,,62	121,,,7	97,,,5	1,0,,,80
March	70,,65	1,5,,,0	88,,32	56,570
April	23,,90	1,5,,,3	1,2,,,2	92,,35
May	12,,82	33,,,5	1,,,,8	14,,,0
June	71,227	95,,83	1,0,,,5	15,,,84
July	58,,,0	78,,,7	1,2,,,1	1,,,,,3
August	117,,,5	97,,,0	171,,,2	200,,,1
September	101,,12	90,,,8	1,,,,,6	153,,,8
October	102,,,5	1,,,,,2	133,,,7	1,,,,,1
November	122,,87	28,,,0	143,,,9	113,,,0
December	62,,,7	30,,,2	31,,,,4	141,,,0
Total	823,,,7	973,,17	1,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,0

Rye.

The monthly receipts of rye during the past four years, stated in bushels, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	8,228	16,,,7	7,,,0	15,,,2
February	13,,,2	12,,,,5	9,,,,5	5,,,,8
March	15,,,0	15,,,2	9,,,,8	14,,,7
April	14,,,0	8,,,,5	4,,,,,8	10,,,,8
May	5,,,,0	7,,,,3	4,,,,,0	3,,,,,4
June	7,,,,0	6,,,,0	16,,,,,0	6,,,,,8
July	3,,,,0	4,,,,0	5,,,,,0	4,,,,,1
August	8,,,,3	16,,,,2	19,,,,,2	4,,,,,9
September	25,,,,5	17,,,,,5	11,,,,,8	3,,,,,5
October	41,,,,,3	4,,,,,0	5,,,,,0	6,,,,,1
November	31,,,,,5	2,,,,,5	15,,,,,3	17,,,,,5
December	14,,,,,8	8,,,,,7	6,,,,,,0	16,,,,,5
Total	169,,,8	134,,,7	162,,,,5	129,,,7

Produce.

There has been generally a prosperous year's trade with commission houses, and wholesale dealers in country produce, and although our statistics in this line are somewhat rudimentary, we are enabled to report a prosperous trade. A notable feature of the last fall's trade was the unprecedentedly large amount of potatoes shipped to and handled in this market. As our statistics in regard to this product are very incomplete, we can only give the total amount handled last fall, since the first of September, when the late crop of potatoes appeared in market, which was 371,881 bushels. The leading position which Pittsburgh assumed in regard to this leading article of production may be explained largely by the fact that she was placed by the railroads on an equal footing with other commercial centers as regards rates of transportation.

The statements of receipts given herewith show a marked decrease in the receipts of apples, butter and cheese. This decline is to a great extent the stringency that has affected consumers of these articles during the past year, which has resulted in such a decrease of the consumptive demand, that shipments to this market, especially of apples and butter, are largely discontinued. The amount of cheese handled here, although showing a falling off, was not so much decreased as those of the two other products.

We append statements of the receipts of apples, butter and cheese during the past year, with a comparison for the three preceding years:

APPLES.

The monthly receipts of apples during the past four years, stated in barrels, is as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	3,967	8,522	5,631	4,645
February	1,473	3,,,0	4,412	2,,,3
March	6,110	8,087	6,201	3,078
April	2,,,2	2,,,2	7,,,7	4,,,6
May	1,,72	3,119	2,,,8	1,,,0
June	7,188	201	1,285	252
July	4,,,2	1,,,1	1,,,0	1,,,1
August	8,,,0	7,,40	7,,,2	2,,,1
September	9,,,7	2,,,8	3,,,1	1,,,3
October	17,,,1	5,,,7	3,,,3	1,,,2
November	16,,,0	3,,,4	9,,,5	14,,,4
December	2,,,1	3,,,,1	5,,,,0	5,,,5
Total	102,,,1	50,,,8	70,,,,7	45,,,0

CHEESE.

The number of boxes of cheese received monthly during the past four years is as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	1,,,4	1,,,5	1,,,4	6,,,3
February	1,,,0	1,,,3	1,,,2	6,,,3
March	3,,,2	1,,,5	1,,,1	3,,,4
April	1,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,0	3,,,1
May	4,,,8	3,,,2	1,,,7	1,,,2
June	8,,,6	3,,,3	6,,,3	3,,,7
July	5,,,7	4,,,2	3,,,0	3,,,8
August	5,,,7	4,,,2	3,,,0	4,,,7
September	6,,,1	6,,,4	5,,,1	4,,,7
October	8,,,2	7,,,2	5,,,2	5,,,4
November	8,,,7	8,,,4	6,,,1	5,,,4
December	3,,,2	4,,,3	3,,,1	3,,,4
Total	53,,,1	54,,,9	46,,,1	45,,,6

BUTTER.

The receipts of butter during 1874, with a comparison for the three preceding years, stated in the number of packages, is as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	1,,,3	1,,,6	1,,,1	2,,,7
February	2,,,3	1,,,4	1,,,4	1,,,0
March	2,,,8	2,,,0	1,,,4	1,,,1
April	1,,,0	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
May	1,,,7	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
June	1,,,7	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
July	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
August	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
September	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
October	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
November	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
December	2,,,1	1,,,2	1,,,3	1,,,0
Total	22,,,1	14,,,4	12,,,,7	11,,,0

Provisions.

The trade in hog products and meats during 1874 was an exceptionally prosperous one to packers and dealers who had their stock laid in during the first part of the year. The principal feature was the advance in prices, which reached their highest range in August, and continued at very nearly that point during the autumn months, until the new crop of meats came into market. The cause of this advance was the fact that stocks became light, and shipments to Europe, under the influence of low prices in the early part of the year, having been heavy, the trade generally became speculative and a corner or two at Chicago sent prices to their highest point. The subsequent decline of the advance was to check consumption, stop foreign shipments, and call into the market a large stock of hogs, which, had they been converted in product at prices which, with the prospect of a falling market, augur unfavorably for packers.

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS IN TIERCES.

Our statistics of movements of provisions to this market are appended below. The receipts of provisions in tierces during the past year are as follows:

	Tcs.		Tcs.
January	1,971	July	2,,,,6
February	2,239	August	2,,,,0
March	1,,,,6	September	85,,
April	3,,,3	October	1,,,,,2
May	4,,,8	November	981
June	3,,,3	December	2,,,,0

In connection with a point alluded to above, we desire to say that many of the gentlemen connected prominently with the railway interests of this city, have shown entire readiness to furnish such information as would be of public interest, as showing the state of trade in the city. For the very valuable aid which we have received in the preparation of this report from C. A. Carpenter Esq., of the Pennsylvania road, Morgan Bathon and E. Wallace, of the Pittsburgh, and Connellsville road, Mr. Wilson of the Allegheny Valley road, and others, we desire to make our acknowledgements, in this connection.

Railroad Freights.

SHIPMENTS BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The total tonnage of through shipments from Pittsburgh eastward by the Pennsylvania Railroad, show a marked increase over those of any preceding year. The total for each month stated, is as follows:

	Pounds.
January	19,716,565
February	19,,,,,,,0
March	19,055,847
April	9,447,,98
May	7,,,,,,,,0
June	12,850,555
July	12,,,,,,,,4
August	12,283,641
September	12,981,497
October	14,004,,,8
November	8,516,,,0
December	7,,,,,,,,0
Total	183,,,,,,,6
Total, 1873	131,,,,,,,4
Total, 1872	89,,,,,,,1

The following is the total tonnage of shipments from Pittsburgh eastward over all points of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad during 1874:

January	10,521,,,1
February	10,,,,,,,,

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

From Latest Edition of Yesterday

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 2, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weather.
7 A.M.	29.78	17	83	....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.82	33	67	S.	Fresh.	Cdy.
9 P.M.	29.95	29	83	S.	Light.	Foggy.

Mean barometer,.....29.85 Highest thermometer...45
Mean thermometer,.... 35 Lowest thermometer....15

Pittsburgh Female College

AND

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,

NEXT TERM will open February 1. Call or send to

Rev. L. C. Pershing, D.D.,

for catalogue.

The Allegheny Primaries.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City met at the Young Men's Republican Club room and resolved that the primary meetings be held on Saturday, 13th inst.; that the elections shall be held by the Republican members of the election boards, and that none but Republicans shall be permitted to vote.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, held yesterday, the following directors were elected: Alexander Bradley, Chas. Arbuthnot, M. K. Moorhead, David Richey, Andrew Miller, John Scott, John Dalzell, James Gordon, James S. McCord, R. H. Hartley, Wm. Rinard, John Fullerton, D. R. Galway, James Collord, Henry Lloyd, R. J. Wilson, W. W. Grier.

McIlwaine's Stock Sales.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National bank	$67 00
Iron City National bank	91 50
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National bank, 47	75
Bank of Pittsburgh	90 00
Exchange National bank	70 00
Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Co	30 00
Allegheny National bank	35 25
Union Bridge Co	19 00

Progressive and Prosperous.

At a time when there is a general depression in business, as at present exists, it is encouraging to note the progress of Life Insurance.

The large and very successful business of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for the past year is an indication of this. The total assets of the company amount to $20,657,603 56; the number of policies issued in 1874 was 9,716; and the receipts for the year were $6,088,028 63; the surplus of the company by Massachusetts standard (4½ per cent.) amounts to $1,361,830 46; and the surplus by the New York standard (4½ per cent.) $2,809,566 11.

From the business of the past year the Ætna has not only increased its surplus by $332,924 10, but has increased its dividends to be paid on all mutual policies the present year.

The above indicates great prosperity.

A Remarkable Exhibit.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which appears in our issue this morning, is a remarkable showing, even for this old, reliable, widely known and prosperous corporation. The assets, as will be observed by reference, aggregate the astonishing amount of $72,446,970 96, making the Company the strongest of its kind in the world. In order to fully realize the rapid growth of its business and its unexampled prosperity, we have only to reflect that the total assets in 1865 were $11,290,414 08. It will thus be seen that in ten years the increase in assets has been over six hundred per cent. of the last named large amount.

Another point to which attention is invited is that the interest receipts always exceed the death claims, and that the excess for the past year, as shown in the statement, is almost three quarters of a million dollars. From this undivided surplus a dividend will be apportioned to each policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1875. We might refer in detail to the many features of interest which this statement possesses for all who contemplate life insurance, but prefer that the reader should examine the matter for himself, in order that he may the more fully appreciate the magnitude and strength of this great company.

In connection with the business of the New York Mutual Life, but outside the published statement we note the fact that it has over eleven millions of dollars of insurance in this city, the greater portion coming from our most substantial citizens. This sufficiently attests the worth and efficiency of Mr. Woolridge, who has charge of its interests in Pittsburgh and surrounding country.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. H. Cluley, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee, an order was made directing him to pay to Isabella R. Cluley, wife of said bankrupt, the sum of $500 as exempt from the operations of the bankrupt law.

John G. Eppler, Allegheny city, bankrupt. An order was made for a hearing upon an application for an injunction, on the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining W. E. Schmertz & Co. and John Colpin, &c., from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

United States vs. a quantity of iron ore claimed by Shoenberger & Co. On petition of the claimants, Henry Ralle and S. H. Hicks, of Erie, were appointed appraisers, with the exclusion of the cause of disagreement.

J. F. McNutt, bankrupt, Allegheny. William K. Jennings of this city having been chosen assignee, the Court approved the same.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of E. S. Ward, assignee of vs. John H. Stewart; an action on a book account; Verdict for plaintiff for $187 42.

John Becker vs. Francis Sailers, an action on an unsettled account. Jury being unable to agree was discharged and cause continued.

Thomas H. Gibson vs. Hugh Purcell and Elanor Purcell, his wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for the plaintiff for $202 97.

Wm. O'Mally vs. Thomas Grubbs. Plaintiff was employed by defendant, who is a contractor, on a new building in Youngstown, Ohio, about one year ago. While ascending a scaffold at the new building, carrying a load of brick, the scaffold gave away and the plaintiff was injured by a fall of about seventeen feet. This suit is brought to recover damages. The jury found for the plaintiff for $250.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Maggley & Gallagher vs. John T. Bull, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff for $22 56.

Hostetter & Bahm vs. Henry Hockmeyer, administrator of Michael Hockmeyer; an action to recover money due on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $239 96.

George W. Hall vs. Hall Safe and Lock Company; an action to recover commissions alleged to be due on sale of a safe. On trial before Judge White.

COUPON RAILROAD TICKETS.

Edward Whalley vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, John Routh, conductor, John Neff, policeman, and Joseph Irwin, Deputy Mayor. This is an action brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of his having been ejected from the Wall's accommodation train, arrested and subsequently imprisoned in the lock-up. On the 8th of April last the plaintiff traveled from Pittsburgh to Homewood on a coupon detached from the family ticket of Mr. F. B. Laughlin. He was employed by Mr. Laughlin to go to Homewood. On his return to the city, on the Wall's accommodation, John Routh, conductor, demanded from him another detached coupon, between Torrens and East Liberty, and the conductor declined to take it, in obedience to the rules of the company. The conductor requested the plaintiff to pay his fare, and the plaintiff said he would not do it—that he was entitled to ride on that coupon. The conductor notified him that in case he did not pay his fare he would be put off the train at East Liberty, and when the train arrived at East Liberty, a policeman, John Neff, was called in, and the passenger was ejected without violence. He was taken to the East End police station house and locked up, being released on his own recognizance on the expiration of about three hours, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or John Routh. He subsequently had a hearing and was discharged without a fine, on the payment of costs, amounting to some three or four dollars.

The principal points for the plaintiff were: That he was arrested without a warrant, and that he was not guilty of violating the company's rule to compel passengers to carry the whole ticket, but that other passengers rode on detached coupons on the same train, and were not interfered with.

The counsel for the company contended that the ejection of the plaintiff was without violence (this is admitted on the other side), and that it was justifiable, for the reason that he was not only guilty of a violation of one of the rules respecting detached coupons, but that he had no right to ride on the coupons, even had they not been detached. Each purchaser of a family ticket attaches his signature to certain conditions, among which are that the coupons are void if detached by any one but the conductor, and that they must be used by the purchaser himself, the members of his family or an employe *in his family*, to the exclusion of all others. The plaintiff was not an employee in the family of Mr. Laughlin, and was not entitled to ride on the ticket under any circumstances. On declining to pay his fare the conductor's action in ejecting him was in obedience to his orders and was justifiable.

John Barton, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, Mr. Hampton for the Railroad Company, and John Routh and Mr. T. S. Parker for Messrs. Irwin and Neff.

The case is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Abraham Reed, indicted on oath of Mary Thomas with larceny, was found guilty, and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

In the cross suits of Moses Hickenbottom and John C. Mcgilvray, in which the former was charged with felonious assault, and the latter charged with assault and battery, the jury found Hickenbottom guilty, and Mcgilvray not guilty.

Joseph Wasson, indicted for fornication and bastardy on oath of Lena Siler, was found guilty.

Robert Wells and William Johnston, indicted for robbery on several persons' goods, on oath of Robert Coward, were found guilty, and sentenced to the Workhouse one year each.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen L. Ernest, Frank Holland (2), Mary E. Shande, Dogar, *et al.*, John Connor, H. E. Bosler *et al.*, Catharine Knite, Mary Hughes, Frank Henn, Patrick McKelvey, James Lacey, Henry Moss *et al.*, Frank Hoke, John Andrews, Louis Miller (8), Charles Diebold, Patrick Steck, Miller and Howard, George Burr, Adam Weber, J. Robinson *et al.*, Thomas Snyder.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Election of Guardians of the Poor—The City Printing—Ordinances Regulating the Same Amended in the Select Branch, and Referred Back—Minor Matters.

City Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Poor Guardians.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at 2:20, Mr. Shipton in the chair. The Chair stated that the special meeting had been called for the election of Guardians of the Poor.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

The chair read a communication from the Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, announcing that the terms of office of Robert H. Hartley and J. B. Sweitzer, elected Guardians of the Poor by Select Council, in February, 1872, expired in February, 1875, and that the act incorporating the Board required the election to take place on the first Tuesday of February, to fill the vacancies.

Nominations were then made as follows: J. B. Sweitzer, R. H. Hartley, Thomas Jones.

On the first ballot the vote stood: Sweitzer, 34; Hartley, 22; Jones, 24.

Their not said thirty-eight votes were required to elect, and hence there was no election.

The second ballot was then proceeded with, resulting—Sweitzer, 36; Hartley, 21; Jones, 24.

Mr. O'Neill moved that on the present ballot the candidate receiving the lowest vote be dropped. Lost.

Mr. Weldon moved that the candidate receiving the lowest number on the next ballot be dropped. Carried.

The third ballot resulted—Sweitzer, 35; Hartley, 27; Jones, 24.

The fourth ballot stood—Sweitzer, 40; Hartley, 40.

Messrs. Sweitzer and Hartley were declared elected.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. Metzgar presented a petition for the extension of Clay alley. Referred.

Also, resolution to exonerate Stewart McKee from his notes on over assessment. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

The Chair said that the next business in order was the consideration of the report of the Ordinance Committee on the Pennsylvania Railroad ordinances, which was under discussion at the last meeting.

Mr. Littell moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Rafferty called for the ayes and nays, and the call of the roll resulted—ayes, 24; nays, 17. So the motion to postpone prevailed.

Mr. Hunter presented the report of the Committee on City Property, announcing the organization of said committee by the election of W. B. Hunter as chairman.

Mr. Braun presented an ordinance amending the ordinance relating to City Gauger. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. McCandless, petition for pipe sewer on Washington street. Referred.

Mr. Meyer, resolution authorizing the City Engineer and Survey Committee to prepare plans for an approach to Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. Evans reported the organization of the Committee on Roads. Also, an ordinance locating Nutley street, Thirty-third ward. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the Water Committee, which was received and filed.

Mr. McCombs presented a remonstrance from property holders on Carson street, appealing from assessments for Brownsville avenue. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Also, a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five, three from Select and two from Common Council, to act in conjunction with the City Attorney in a conference with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, in reference to the opening of a street or archway from Carson to Manor street, Thirtieth ward. Carried, and Messrs. McCombs, Arnkelt and McClung appointed from Select Council.

The report of the organization of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, with Mr. Holliday as chairman, was presented. Received and filed.

THE PRINTING ORDINANCES.

Common Council business was then taken up. The ordinance regulating the city printing, advertising, printing municipal record, &c., passed in Common Council, was first considered.

Mr. Weldon offered an amendment that the proposals for printing be handed to the Chairman of the Printing Committee while the committee is in session, by representatives of the bidders, said representatives to be present and remain until the bids are opened and the contract awarded. Lost.

Mr. Littell moved to strike out the words "and best" in the first section, so as to make it read "the lowest responsible bidder." This, the gentleman said, would prevent favoritism. It was well known that every man considered his friend the "best" bidder. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Ballentine offered an amendment to instruct the Controller to advertise for proposals immediately after the passage of the ordinance, and annually thereafter on the first Tuesday of February.

The ordinance was then referred back to be reprinted.

An ordinance regulating the manner of letting the public printing and prescribing the manner in which bids shall be passed in Common Council, was next taken up.

Mr. Ahlborn moved to strike out the words "and best" wherever they occurred. Carried.

Mr. MacConnell moved to add the words "and corporations" after the words "person or persons." Carried.

Mr. Ballentine moved to strike out the "third Tuesday of February," and insert "second Tuesday of March." Carried.

Mr. Littell moved to insert the word "maximum" after the words "one dollar per square." Carried.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the sections of the ordinance relating to the *Municipal Record*.

Mr. Hunter moved to strike out the word "accurate" and insert the word "official," which would require the report of proceedings to be taken from the journal. Lost.

Mr. Weldon moved to strike out all after section 15, which takes away all the importance relating to the *Municipal Record*. Lost—ayes, 16; nays, 18.

Mr. Metzgar moved to refer the ordinance and amendments back to the Printing Committee. Carried.

A resolution from C. C., in regard to a memorial to the Legislature for the passage of the Free Pipe bill was taken up.

Mr. Ballentine said the passage of the Pipe bill, now before the Legislature, would be the severest blow on the municipal interests of Pittsburgh that could be inflicted.

The resolution was postponed.

The other business of Common Council was concurred in.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order shortly after two o'clock. In the absence of President Negley, Mr. W. F. Aull was called upon to preside.

GUARDIANS ELECTED.

The Chairman read the call for the meeting, setting forth that the terms of Thomas A. Rowley and Henry Hays, members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, elected by Common Council, had expired, and that the act incorporating the Board required the election to fill the vacancies to be held on the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. Wood moved that Council proceed to nominations to fill vacancies. The motion was adopted, and the nominations were made as follows: Thomas A. Rowley, Henry Fravogle, Henry Hays, George M. Hazlett, J. M. Shaffer and John Wilson.

The first ballot resulted in no choice, and on the second Mr. Hazlett was elected. The balloting was continued until the fifth was reached without effecting an election, when all the names were dropped except those of Messrs. Schaffer and Rowley. Mr. Schaffer was then elected.

Other business was then taken up, when a number of petitions, and resolutions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

THE FREE PIPE LINE BILL.

Mr. West presented the following:

WHEREAS, There is now pending at Harrisburg a bill known as the Free Pipe bill, for carrying gas and natural gas; and

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of Pittsburgh in the Councils assembled, believing that the passage of said bill would be of great benefit to our state, and more especially to Pittsburgh and the different railroads centering in our city and to our sister city of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, The greater bulk of the shipments of oil passes through our sister States, which we believe should pass through our own, which would largely inure to the wealth of our state and give employment to many of her citizens, and employ a large amount of capital which is now lying idle; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature has the Free Pipe bill will be to drive the oil refining trade entirely from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and thus from Pittsburgh to New York.

Resolved, That our Representatives at Harrisburg be most earnestly requested to use all honorable means for the passage of said Free Pipe bill, and we will revolt them in remembering, as we think no measure that it would have little or no opposition. Adopted.

Mr. West presented a petition and ordinance for assessing the damages caused by regrading Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. Roufe, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the Sixth district to notify the Brownsville avenue Commissioner to remove the sewer at the corner of the avenue and Manor street, or to provide a proper water course. Referred.

Mr. Glass, an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the First precinct, Fourteenth ward, from the office of the Excelsior Glass Works, on Glass street, to Superintendent's office, Fifth avenue market. Referred to a committee of Messrs. Connelly and Hood.

Mr. Boucher, a resolution instructing the City Attorney to apply for the necessary legislation extending the time for making assessments to March 1st, instead of February 1st. Referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended, and C. C. concurred with S. C. in passing Busby an ordinance authorizing two and three of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the creation of a street improvement sinking fund."

Adjourned.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.

A Dwelling Entered and Robbed of Money and Jewelry Valued at $600—The Thieves Leave $3,500 of Seven-Thirties.

A bold burglary was committed yesterday afternoon in Allegheny, the thieves carrying away from a private residence over $600 worth of money and jewelry to the amount of about six hundred dollars. The family of Mr. Conrad Abel, a plasterer, residing at No. 21 Sandusky street, left their dwelling about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, to call on friends in another part of the city. The doors and windows were bolted and locked, and the house was thought to be secure against any attempt to force an entrance in daylight. Upon their return, after an absence of about two hours, the Abels were astonished when they entered the house to find that thieves had been there. Every room had been visited, bureaus and trunks broken open, and the contents scattered about in great confusion. In a front room in the second story, occupied by Mr. Abel, a desk was broken open with a hatchet, and a small bag, made of flannel, containing $3,500 of U. S. 7-30 bonds and $250 in currency, was taken from a drawer. Nothing else was disturbed. The money, $500, was also stolen.

Intelligence of the robbery was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and the detectives visited the house to endeavor to discover a clue upon which to set about the work of discovering the perpetrators. While there the 7-30 bonds were found lying on the floor, where they had evidently been thrown by the thieves, probably from fear that they might lead to their detection. This fact leads to the belief that those engaged in the robbery were not old and practiced burglars, as the bonds not registered, and no "professional" would have been afraid to take them. At present there is not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Missionary Meeting.

A farewell missionary meeting will be held at half-past seven this evening (February 3) in the First U. P. Church, Union avenue, Allegheny (Rev. Robinson's). In honor of Messrs. Alexander and Giffin, students of the U. P. Seminary, who expect to go soon for Egypt. Brief addresses will be made by Dr. Dodds, of Philadelphia, and others. Dr. Hodge, of the Western Seminary, and Dr. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, are expected to be present and take part. The exercises promise to be of an interesting character, and a cordial invitation is given to all that may feel a desire to attend.

Theft From a Policeman.

A colored woman stole a pair of gum shoes, last evening, from Smith's Ohio street. The property belonged to Officer Bailey, the latter stating that he who saw the woman putting on the shoes, but did not know they were his until after the thief had got away.

PROF. A. ARBOGAST, Band Master of the Cathedral Band, was serenaded by that organization on Monday evening, which was the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. On that occasion he was made the recipient of a fine clarionet, Mr. M. O'Connell making the presentation speech, and the Professor responding in a happy manner.

Mr. Colfax's Lecture.

It was in accordance with the fitness of things that the noblest lecture of the Library Hall course this season, should have been greeted by the best audience, also whether as respects numerical or intellectual and moral quality. The lecture of the ex-Vice President of the United States, last night, on "Abraham Lincoln," was marked by some of the most incisive and delicate analyses of thought and feeling, some of the noblest spiritual gleams and intuitions, and some of the rarest and loftiest bursts of eloquence, with which a Pittsburgh audience has ever been lifted and stirred. Our extremely limited space, this morning, forbids more than the merest mention, either of the lecture or of the distinguished lecturer's treatment of his subject. When, however, we have said that it was as though the very heart's blood of Lincoln was being drawn—the very soul of his genius revealed—in the syllabled utterances of the eloquent speaker, and that, from beginning to end of the noble effort, the crowded and cultured audience hung rapt on the orator's words, save as his thrice-thrilling periods were interrupted by spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy and applause, the whole story is told. Nothing could possibly have been more vividly and realistic than the picture which Mr. Colfax drew of the great President's outward and inward life—at his crushing cares of office, his simple-child-heartedness, his passionate desire for sympathy, the somber shadow which the tragic sorrows that encompassed him cast over his existence—the mirthful, laughing rays that now and then shot out from the habitual sadness in which he dwelt—the marvellous intensity with which he felt and carried the woes and burdens of the nation which he was called by the force of his imagination the grief and pain of the battle-field, and the cry of thousands of suffering done to wounds and death by the curse of slavery and the cruelty of war—and his tender pity for all and his inspiration Humanity—how grandly through all his brief term of years he wore the white flower of a blameless life, and in the fullness of time stepped from the topmost pinnacle of human glory to the skies—nothing, we say, could possibly have exceeded the mastery of the speaker's presentation of all these large facts, circumstances and suggestiveness, as they developed themselves in their order. The almost supernatural keenness with which Lincoln felt the grandeur and the mystery of the great moral issues of party and humanity was evidently also present with the lecturer in the preparation of his theme. Else, certainly, he could not have thus effectively compassed its glorious heights and depths, nor drawn from the heroism in a tithe of the manhood, and power, and wisdom, and tenderness, and charity, which it teaches.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AN infant was left at the door of a prominent young business man in the East End a few nights ago.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon at 3:30 P. M., at 238 Penn avenue.

FRANK PYLE, driver on the Ormsby road, who had his foot frozen a few days ago, yesterday suffered the amputation of the limb.

MR. ROBERT GRAHAM, we understand, will take charge of the Fourth ward "mission house." He is a good officer and will do his duty.

MISS SEDDEN, daughter of a grocer on Federal street, Allegheny, was thrown down on the pavement, night, on the Perrysville road, and had her head badly cut.

OIL is looking up. At Parker's yesterday crude oil advanced ten and fifteen cents on the barrel, and sales of fifty-one thousand barrels were made at the advance.

A REPORT of the argument in the Kitty Roup case, before the Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, yesterday, is crowded out to-day. It will appear to-morrow.

THERE was a meeting of citizens in Allegheny at Patterson's office, Twenty-first ward, last night, to take preliminary steps toward securing legislation to take the South Side out of the city.

WE ARE pleased to learn that Captain William Reed will continue on the day turn at the Central Station House. Mr. Reed is one of the oldest policemen in the city, and always reliable.

THE icy condition of the footwalks on the Allegheny suspension bridge should be looked after. At present pedestrians on the bridge run a reasonable chance of crossing over on that structure.

THE death of Lieut. J. Frank Quigg, of Company G, Duquesne Greys, occurred in Detroit on Monday last. The deceased was in his twenty-second year. The remains will be brought home for interment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers, for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, which fly to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

Mrs. Jones,

how is you health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—River rising, with 9 feet 9 inches in the canal and 7 feet 7 inches in Indiana chute. Arrived—Dove, Kentucky river; Walton, Cincinnati. Departed—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. The Mary Houston failed to get ashore, but will leave to-morrow. The Henderson packet will not leave to-morrow. Heavy rain now falling.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—River 22 feet 3 inches and rising rapidly. Weather cloudy with rain. Departed—Mollie Eberl, Pittsburgh; sam. J. Hale, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—No arrivals. Departed—Cherokee, Ohio river; Rain to-night.

VICKSBURG, February 2.—Arrived—Fred. W. Dugan, Down—Sadie Silver, John Lyle and Future City and barges. Arrived—Capitol City. Weather warm and rain ng. River rose 5 inches.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Arrived—Gladiator, 29 feet 8 inches on the shoals. Weather threat ning. Arrived—Gen. Hill, Cook, Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, February 2.—Weather cloudy and raining lightly. River 5 feet 10 inches and 12 inches growing colder; wind from east and south. River rising rapidly; 16 feet 6 inches in the canal. Departed—Up—George Roberts, Red Cloud, Exporter and H. S. Turner. Down—Arkansas Belle and Dove. Both the Mollie Houston and Grey Eagle resumed to-morrow by the Grey Eagle leaving for Louisville.

CAIRO, February 2.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—H. D. Eckert, St. Francis. River 29 feet 3 inches and rising. Rained until 4 P. M.; cloudy; mercury 48.

DIED:

ATKINSON—On Monday morning, February 1st, 1-75, CHARLES ATKINSON, grandson of Capt. James and the late Charlotte Atkinson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 45 Colwell street, on WEDNESDAY, February 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

QUIGG—In Denver City, Colorado, on February 1st, at 3:35 P. M., J. FRANK QUIGG, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 369, Pittsburgh, Pa. mwf

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ALSATIA, NORTH, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $120, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE—Unsurpassed. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.. Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the Pittsburgh Favorite,
Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
SUPPORTED BY
Mr. LEWIS MORRISON.
WEDNESDAY,
CAMILLE.
Thursday—INGOMAR.
Friday—ONE WIFE.
Matinee—LAST LYNNE.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE, Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS, Stage Manager.
Ladies' Matinee To-Day at 2:30.
Levantine, Cora, Victorelli Family, Annie Braddon, Lew and Frank Collins, Moss, and Madame Bonner, and all the others.

FRANKLIN HOUSE BOWLING HALL,
73 and 75 FIFTH AVENUE.
In this establishment, Pittsburgh can boast of having one of the Finest and Most Complete places for Bowling Entertainment in the world.
W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.

FAIRS.

CATHEDRAL FAIR!!
EVERY EVENING,
In the Basement.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED,
PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Township, County and State Rights for sale, for the best inventions in the county. Send for Circular to Inventors' Bureau, No. 1 SIXTH STREET, late St. Clair.
Charges to suit the times.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS,
116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

PATENTS!
It is to your advantage in taking out Patents or having Patents to sell or Models to make for Patents, to give us a call. All information cheerfully given. Send for circular. Address
GILLEN AND BOAL,
No. 16 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Choice Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers
ARRANGED IN THE BEST STYLES.
German Canary Birds, Bird Cages, Gold Fish.
Fifty barrels Ground Pine for Wreathing.
3,000 Christmas Trees (Norway Spruce).
Evergreen Wreaths and Wreathing, for sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
119 Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, Feb. 3d,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
In addition to the many very desirable bargains in Dress Goods advertised by us last week, which have met with such great sale, we have added many new bargains this week, far surpassing any yet offered.
New Black All-Wool Cashmeres, at 87½c, very much superior to Cashmeres usually sold at $1 00.
New Black Cashmeres, very fine, at 90c and $1 00, most decided bargains.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We have also made large additions to our stock of Black Alpacas, and are now prepared to offer Bargains Unsurpassed in the United States.

Very Desirable Dress Goods,
At 12½ cts, 15 cts, 18½ cts and 25 cts., many being about one-half the usual price.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
We invite special attention to our immense stock of Black Dress Silks, from 81 25 to $2 25 per yard admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under custom my prices.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
Mourning Dress Goods, of all qualities.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.

GIFT CONCERT.
GILMORE
The hero of the two great Jubilees, and his Famous Twenty-second Regiment Band, of New York, engaged for
LOUISVILLE.
The public may not be aware that there are over FIVE THOUSAND BANDS—Brass Bands, Cornet Bands, Reed Bands, and so on—in the United States.
Among this number—good, bad and indifferent—there is, of course, great rivalry for prominence and public favor; but there is one organization which stands out pre-eminent among them all, and which has won for itself the proud distinction of being recognized by press and people as the BEST BAND IN AMERICA—the great GILMORE BAND OF NEW YORK, comprising Sixty-five of the most distinguished members of the musical profession.
This is the organization which, for its merits and celebrity, has been engaged by the Trustees and Management of the
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
To give the final Great Concert in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, on the 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875.
While Gilmore and his distinguished associates will do all in their power to gratify the musical taste at Louisville, and to make a success on the above date, another kind of music will also be there, music that will ring in the homes of twenty thousand people, the welcome intelligence that each one of that number has drawn some one of the TWENTY THOUSAND CASH PRIZES, amounting to the enormous sum of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which sum will be distributed to those who among the ticket holders of the FIFTH AND LAST GRAND GIFT CONCERT given by the Trustees, under the special charter granted by the State of Kentucky FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
It may be interesting to the public to know that this splendid building, covering a large area of ground, is already under way, and completed, that it contains over FIFTY THOUSAND BOOKS—SELECTED VOLUMES, the result of concerts already given, and that this final concert will enable the Trustees to finish the good work, and hence to the end that it may be handed down to posterity, A MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE DEVOTED TO THE PURPOSES OF EDUCATION, information, and education, FREE TO ALL FOREVER.
The liberal plan adopted by the late Ex-Governor Bramlette and his associates, in arranging that every ticket holder should receive a present as a special incentive to the public to subscribe to the PUBLIC LIBRARY Concerts, and while these concerts have already returned a fortune to many, they have also enabled the management to almost perform the task they have undertaken, of decorating the respective libraries of the public, the Trustees and Management, in the performance of the contract that this, THE FINAL CONCERT OF THE SERIES, shall, in the profusion and magnitude of its gifts, far exceed any that have gone before.
When the sun goes down on the 27th day of February, some one who now holds the fortune that is in store for them, will receive the startling news that a little ticket in the country has drawn the capital prize, the magnificent sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Perhaps, some other man, woman, or child, will have drawn ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Another, SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Another, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Still another, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Five more, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Ten more, FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Fifteen more, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Twenty-five more, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Thirty more, THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Fifty more, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
One hundred more, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.
Two hundred and forty more, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.
Five hundred more, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.
And nineteen thousand others, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.
In all twenty thousand persons will have drawn prizes amounting to $2,500,000.
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts.
$2,500,000!
ALL CASH.
PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50
Halves	25
Tenths, or Each Coupon	5
11 Whole Tickets for	500
22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000
113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
237 Whole Tickets for	$10,000

The Trustees and Management would call public attention to the fact that, there is not much time intervening between now and the 27th of February, and to procure a ticket near that day or on the day of drawing must be the result of luck, for the final concert, and the indications are almost positive that, a large premium will have to be paid by those who put off purchasing to the last moment.
In winding up the official acts of the late Ex-Governor Bramlette to announce in the most positive language, that a postponement, that stance would there be, in a postponement, that the drawing would POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, or all moneys would be returned on presentation of the tickets at the office. Therefore, in behalf of the late Governor, the late Board Manager, the Trustees and Management recognizing it as a sacred obligation to implicitly carry out this announcement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16,